

WHOLE NUMBER 1301

RFA, SCIDDER TO MAYSVILLE

But butter we will, they say, keep
flows warlike over time to supply
demand—seize.

HANK

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

A black and white illustration of a woman and two children sitting on a train bench. The woman, wearing a hat and a light-colored dress, is smiling and holding a small child. Another child, also wearing a hat and a patterned dress, sits next to them, looking towards the woman. The background shows the interior of a train car with windows and a door.

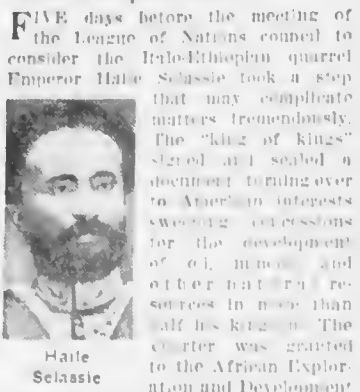
Rear seats are wide and restful . . . three people can ride comfortably in the front seat of the Fordor Sedan, Fordor Touring Sedan, Convertible Sedan and Phaeton, and in the Conques and Roadster. The seat of the Ford V-8 Roadster is 52 inches wide. A ride in the Ford V-8 will show that it combines unusual body room with fine-car performance, safety and comfort.

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

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American Company Given Great Ethiopian Grant



Haile Selassie

FIVE days before the meeting of the League of Nations council to consider the Italian-Ethiopian quarrel Emperor Haile Selassie took a step that may complicate matters tremendously. The "king of kings" signed a document turning over to American interests sweeping concessions for the development of oil, minerals and other natural resources in more than half his kingdom. The charter was granted to the African Exploration and Development Corporation, and runs for 75 years. It was obtained by E. W. Rickert, an English promoter, representing the corporation, and the transaction was witnessed by Everett Andrews Colson, American financial adviser to the emperor.

The emperor himself said the concession was given to Standard Oil, but officials of Standard Oil of New Jersey and other Standard Oil units daily declared they had no knowledge of or interest in the grant. The company was incorporated in Delaware by the United States Corporation company of New York.

The governments of Great Britain, France and Italy were much stirred by this development. The British government formally "advised" the emperor to "withhold" the concession, asserting that it considered this a matter for consultation between the English, French and Italian governments. The emperor in an interview declared he did not see why a concession granted to Americans should create international complications or involve the treaty which the three nations named signed in 1896. That pact creates "spheres of influence" in Ethiopia but never was recognized by the Ethiopian government.

"As a sovereign state we have the right to do anything we please in our own territory," said Haile Selassie. "The United States is not a party to the 1896 treaty in which England, France and Italy merely pledge themselves to do nothing to encroach on the interests of others. This is one of the reasons I gave the concession to Standard Oil. As the agreement is already signed, sealed, and delivered, I do not see how it can be recalled if such a thing is suggested by the British government."

It would seem that this action by the emperor has forestalled Mussolini's intentions to seize and develop the natural resources of Ethiopia, though Rickert said he felt there was "plenty of room for the race in the general exploitation of such a hospitable land as Ethiopia without resorting to force of arms." In Rome it was unofficially asserted that the concession would not alter Italy's military program and that for the time she may welcome commercial enterprises of a neutral character undertaken in Ethiopia because the job of exploitation there is so vast and complex.

It was announced in Addis Ababa that the emperor also had granted to British and Egyptian interests a charter for the conservation of the water of Lake Tana, the source of the Nile—which is of vast importance to Great Britain. It is proposed to build a dam and pumping stations.

Premier Laval Ready to Jump Either Way

PIERRE LAVAL, French premier, went to Geneva for the league council session with full power to act as he saw fit in the Italian-Ethiopian affair, the cabinet having authorized him to oppose sanctions against Italy if he believed that wise, or to try to persuade the council to regard Mussolini's contemplated invasion of the African empire as a "colonial expedition" rather than a war. Laval's firm intention was to keep the friendship of both Italy and Great Britain if possible. For a time it was thought that, if he couldn't do this, he would stand with Italy, but later it appeared more likely that if it came to a showdown he would sacrifice Italian friendship for British, Herriot and some other members of the cabinet were reported to be in favor of sanctions.

Dispatches from London said it was rumored that the British government was ready to announce, on the day Mussolini starts war on Ethiopia, that it is no longer interested in maintaining the balance of power in Europe. This would mean it would not interfere if Hitler decided to grab Austria, which would be a terrific blow to the race. The British admiralty sent its powerful Mediterranean fleet eastward toward the Suez canal and strengthened its garrison at Malta.

Mussolini went ahead with his war preparations, seemingly unconcerned

by all the opposition he has aroused. In the military maneuvers he was conducting near Bizzone live ammunition was used in the artillery firing, and one soldier was killed and two wounded by shell fragments. In a fiery speech to the soldiers, with King Victor Emmanuel standing beside him, the king shouted:

"The world must know once again that while there is talk so absurd and provocative of penalties (sanctions) we will not give up a single soldier, a single sailor, a single aviator."

All the Italian submarines were sent off of Sicily ready to lay a defensive line across the Mediterranean from that island to Africa, and the Italian coast defense batteries were strengthened. The premier already has issued numerous decrees for raising the funds necessary for his adventure and to forestall embargoes.

Neutrality Act Signed
by President Roosevelt

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signed the congressional resolution of neutrality, announcing that he approved it because it is "intended as an expression of the fixed desire of the people of the United States to avoid any action which might involve us in war."

However, he made plain his objection to the ill-considered provisions of the act, saying it was conceivable that situations might arise in which these might have "exactly the opposite effect from that which was intended." The resolution calls upon the President to place an embargo on the export of "arms, munitions and implements of war" to all belligerents in the event of war, and creates a national munitions control board. The application of the arms embargo lasts only until March 1, 1936.

Huey Long's Dictatorship
Due for Investigation

SENATOR HUEY LONG crowed a lot about the success of his one-man filibuster which killed the third deficiency appropriation bill, but he didn't add to his popularity among the people who looked forward for help from the agencies that are now hampered by the failure of the measure. Besides that, it is now admitted that his filibuster exposed the Democratic house leaders from a tight place in the matter of the cotton and wheat loans. Still further, it appears that Huey's domination of Louisiana is going to be investigated by a congressional committee. That committee probably will be headed by Representative William L. Granfield of Massachusetts, for he was the author of the elections investigation bill, which was found to contain a little "finger." This finger gives the committee such wide powers that it can probe into all the facts concerning Long's complete control of election affairs in his state and the methods by which he has attained to the position of a dictator there.

**Russia Again Warned About
Communist Activities**

RUSSIA'S reply to America's protest against the subversive plotting of the Communists in Soviet territory was a rejection and a coldly worded reassertion of the old and more than dubious position that the Moscow government is not and cannot be held responsible for the doings of the Communist Internationale. This was considered for four days by official Washington and then it was decided to let the matter drop with another and rather milder warning. The new note sent to Moscow said:

"If the Soviet government pursues a policy of permitting activities on its territory involving interference with the internal affairs of the United States, instead of 'preventing' such activities, as its written pledge provides, the friendly and official relations between the two countries cannot but be seriously impaired."

Mrs. Harold Ickes Killed in Automobile Accident

MRS. ANNA WILMARTH ICKES, wife of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, was killed when an automobile in which she and three friends were riding was overturned in a ditch at Velarde, N. M. Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herlick, well-known newspaper writer; Ibrahim Seyfollah, secretary of the Turkish embassy in Washington; and Frank Allen of Gallup, N. M., the driver, were severely injured. Allen died later.

Mrs. Ickes, who for years was deeply interested in the Indians of the Southwest, had been inspecting an Indian settlement at Taos and was returning to Santa Fe. Before she went to Washington with her husband in 1923 she was a leader in club work in Chicago, and she served three terms in the Illinois legislature. Among the many notable persons who attended the funeral in Winnetka, suburb of Chicago, was Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago
© Western Newspaper Union

Lesson for September 15
TIMOTHY

LESSON TEXT—II Timothy 1:1-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, handling right the word of truth. II Timothy 2:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Boy Timothy.
JUNIOR TOPIC—A Missionary in the Making.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Training for Service.
YOUTH PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Training in Home and Church.

Timothy's training would be the proper training for every child. In the necessity that such training be given there would be a more abundant supply of Christian workers.

I. Timothy's Parentage (Acts 16:1). His father was a Greek and his mother a believing Jewess. On his mother's side at least, he had a godly ancestry. Usually the influence of the mother makes the son. A pious mother and a pious grandmother were back of Timothy.

II. Timothy's Training (II Tim. 1:5; 3:14,15). A wise and faithful mother and grandmother carefully nurtured him in God's Word. Through this training, he knew the Scriptures from his childhood. The faith which came to him from his grandmother through his mother did not come through the laws of heredity, but through careful training and teaching. Grace is not received by the laws of heredity. The factors involved in his training were a godly ancestry, a home where God was feared, and a diligent study of the Scriptures.

III. Timothy's Call (Acts 16:13). While on his second missionary journey in company with Silas, Paul found Timothy at Lystra near Derbe. Perhaps he had been converted on Paul's first missionary journey, but, hearing a favorable report of him by the brethren, Paul circumcised him so as not to offend the Jews because his father was a Greek. This was not contrary to the decision of the Jerusalem council. It was a case where conciliation could be made without compromise of truth.

IV. Timothy's Character. 1. Of a retiring disposition (II Tim. 1:6). He had received a gift from God at the hands of the apostles, but it needed to be stirred up; that is, fanned into a flame. Such a temperament would mature in touch with a great personality like Paul.

2. Courageous (II Tim. 2:18). Having been stirred up, he was freed from the spirit of fear and deliberately identified himself with Paul in his suffering and trials.

3. Faithful. He continued in the difficult field of Ephesus during many years. He was the only man of the needed ability to minister to the Philippians (Phil. 2:20). The secret of his faithfulness in such a position was his fidelity to the Word of God.

V. Timothy's Ministry. 1. As fellow missionary with Paul (Phil. 2:22).

2. As pastor of the church at Ephesus. Here he labored for many years, faithfully meeting the difficulties of that great church. The Christian minister must believe in the Scriptures as God's Word and be able to rightly divide them so as to meet the need of those who hear him.

VI. Paul's Farewell Message to Timothy (II Tim. 1:1-14).

1. Personal relationship (vv. 1, 2). Timothy was Paul's spiritual son, therefore a peculiar love went out to him. This strong affection was a vital factor in influencing Timothy's life.

2. Paul's deep interest in Timothy (vv. 3-5).

a. Prayer for him. While a prisoner in a lonely dungeon, he thinks of Timothy and prays for him.

b. Longed to see him. This reveals the vital reciprocal affection between Paul and Timothy, and also Paul's inner self. He was intensely human.

3. Gives Timothy Earnest Counsel (vv. 6-14).

a. To stir up the divine gift within him (vv. 6, 7). To stir up means to fan into flame. Euthanasia of the Christian worker has a tendency to wane and, therefore, needs to be constantly stirred up.

b. Be not ashamed (vv. 8-12). He must be willing to suffer affliction for Christ's sake.

c. Hold fast the essential truths of the gospel (vv. 13, 14). This means the fundamental truths of Christianity, including the incarnation, atonement, resurrection, and coming again of Jesus Christ. These doctrines have been committed to God's servants as precious deposits. Servants of Christ are charged with the solemn obligation of guarding them as the shepherd guards his sheep or the soldier that which has been committed unto him.

Two Rules
There are two good rules which ought to be written upon every heart. Never believe anything bad about anybody, unless you positively know that it is true. Never tell even that, unless you feel that it is unkindly necessary, and that God is listening while you tell.—Van Dyke.

Judgment
I have learned to judge of men by their own deeds. I do not notice the accident of their color, nor their race, nor their sex.

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN 1934 ABOUT 21 BILLION POUNDS

If a person started counting today at the rate of sixty words per minute and kept on counting like a clock for six hundred and sixty years, he would be somewhere near twenty-one billion, which is the approximate number of pounds of meat and land consumed last year by the population of the United States, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Because of the healthy appetite of our large population, the American meat industry is one of large proportions. It involves millions of farmers and hundreds of millions of acres of land; great agencies of transportation; hundreds of packing companies with millions of dollars invested in plant equipment, and thousands of employees; and nearly two hundred thousand meat retailers, each with additional invested capital.

For its part in bringing about one hundred and forty pounds of meat per capita from farm to table each year, the American meat packing industry earns a profit that averages only a fraction of a cent per pound of product handled.

The alert utilization of by-products also, of course, helps to make this record possible. If you wear shoes or boots; if you walk in wool on suits or rest on upholstered chairs or sleep under woolen blankets; if you focus your athletic zeal on a football or a tennis racket, or seek rhythm from a violin or even a drum—

In short, no matter what you're using today—whether soap, or gasoline, or buttons, or hairpins, or even

ECZEMA ITCHING

Quickly soothe burning
torment and promote healing of
irritated skin with—

Resinol

When in NEW YORK Live at...
HOTEL EDISON

NEWEST MOST MODERN HOTEL IN THE
HEART OF EVERYTHING
All Outside Rooms—BATHS—TUBS—
SHOWER—Ice Water in each
room—Restaurant—Amusements
Room—Bar and Cafe.
46 to 47 St. West of Broadway

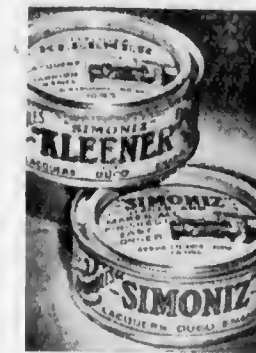
dee, they may have come from some packinghouse product. In many cases, of course, the final product is produced elsewhere, but nevertheless it is also a packinghouse by-product.

Happiness
Happiness is the silver in the gray
hair of Suffering.—V. D. Ventris
Field.

Quick, Safe Relief
For Eyes Irritated
By Exposure to
Sun, Wind
and Dust—
MURINE
FOR YOUR
EYES

Always Simoniz a New Car!

MAKES THE
FINISH
LAST LONGER



Simoniz your car! New or old, the sooner you do it the better. If dull, first use the wonderful Simoniz Kleener . . . restores the lustre quickly and safely. Then Simoniz. It, too, is easy to apply, but hard to wear off . . . perfect protection for the finish which makes it stay beautiful for years.

MOTORISTS WISE
SIMONIZ

Never Fails On Baking Days
CLABBER GIRL
BAKING POWDER
Buy A Can From Your Grocer Today

HENRY SCORES A RINGER!



30 DAYS LATER

"I knew coffee was bad for all us kids... but didn't know it could hurt a grown man like Daddy!"
"Oh, yes... many grown-ups, too, find that caffeine in coffee can upset their nerves, cause indigestion or keep them awake nights!"
If you suspect that coffee disagrees with you... try Postum for 30 days. Postum contains no caffeine. It's simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It's easy to make... and costs less than half a cent a cup. It's delicious, too... and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

FREE! Let us send you your first week's supply of Postum free! Simply mail the coupon.

General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich. W. A. U. 12-15
Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____
Fill in completely—print name and address
This offer expires December 31, 1935

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—Business is recovering. Reports from all over the country prove this beyond dispute. However, two disturbing questions are in the minds of business men, and nobody really knows the answers. Which may be just as well, for the time being. If there were no disagreement about the answers, the effect might be very harmful indeed.

These questions are:

1. How much is government spending responsible for the present upturn? And its logical sequel: what will happen when government wholesale spending—or what might be called excess budget spending—stops?

2. To what extent will the new tax policy restrain new ventures? And its logical sequel: If new ventures are restrained by governmental action, what will happen as both government excess spending and new ventures shrink?

No. 1 needs no diagramming. Its ramifications, though widespread, are obvious.

No. 2 is very complicated indeed. New ventures have always been financed, in cases where considerable capital is required, either by rich men, or by a flood of investors eager to get rich quick—thinking of the amazing profits made by successful ventures in the past and willing to risk their stakes on the hope of doing likewise.

So important is this latter classification that many shrewd financial observers have argued that this country is to continue to progress—must have "sucker money." They point to the astounding list of enterprises, today successful, which were started by "sucker money." In many of them the original investors lost their all. A glance at the big buildings, whether they be office structures or hotels or whatnot, in any large American city provides copious illustrations.

"Sucker" Takes Chances

The "sucker" knows the odds against him are heavy. Sometimes he seems to be deceived by the glib talk of the bond salesman or get-rich-quick promoter, that down in his heart the "sucker" knows he is taking a big chance. He does not need that extra thousand dollars, or ten thousand dollars, he has saved so painstakingly, far any pressing family purpose, in most cases. He is the saving, frugal type. But he craves to lift himself to a higher standard of living—to better (as he sees it) chances for his children. In short, to be rich. The only way the average "sucker" of this type has to get rich is to put some money into something which will prove a bonanza.

New Deal policies run counter to this. They have already closed the door to the highly rose-colored prospects—to the alluring get-rich-quick ends aimed at enticing the "sucker." They would protect him from his own gullibility. But the tax policy goes further. If he does win, the government will take such a large percentage of his winnings that the average professional gambler house proprietor's percentage seems generous, indeed, by comparison.

It must be remembered that the average "sucker" has a theory. He will back hundred to one shots as frequently as he can raise the money, figuring that some day he is going to make a killing. When that killing comes, however, he steps into the upper income tax brackets.

As to those already rich, the higher the taxes are the less incentive there is, obviously, to take any risk in order to make more. The dice are too heavily loaded. The government takes a heavy cut of the winnings, but stands no part of the losses. Does not even permit them—with a small exception—to be deducted from income for tax purposes?

The question for both these classes of investors, or gamblers, if you will, is: where does the deadline come in? Nobody knows the answer to that. But it is known that President Roosevelt got only part of what he wanted in heavy taxes on big incomes, and in his sliding scale tax against bigness.

Ordinary business, of course, goes ahead, doing the best it can, regardless of tax policy. It has no alternative. It is in connection with new ventures that the tax policy may prove important. Gallies and die-hard conservatives alike agree that this policy pushes toward government ownership. Roosevelt does not. Only time will tell.

Ohio Situation

What would a special election in Ohio show?

There is no public talk about it, but down underneath that question is something of more importance, both to administration and "anti" circles, than lots of things that are being openly discussed. It's not just a question of Democratic and Republican—conservative or New Deal. For there is even more concern over how Ohio would vote on bond issues than whether she would elect a Democrat or a Republican to the house of representatives in place of Charles V. Trux, who died some weeks back.

There was considerable publicity for

a time over whether Governor Davey would call a special election. He decided against it. Publicly stated, the reason was that it would cost the Ohio taxpayers just half a million dollars, as the election would have to be in the entire state, Trux having been congressman at large. Also that no single district of Ohio was being deprived of representation.

It just so happened that at the same time Governor Davey, despite all the harsh words exchanged between him and Relief Administrator Hopkins, received an allotment of \$200,000. He had come to Washington to get it, but there was no necessity, apparently, of presenting any arguments for it. In fact, he received word he could have it before he actually got in to see President Roosevelt. By a curious coincidence he also announced, just before he entered the executive mansion, that there would be no special election.

This did not pass unnoticed. Critics had a great deal to say about it, especially as the reversionaries from the Rhode Island by-election had not died down. But there was very little comment in Washington, for the simple reason that few people knew anything about it, or the fact that there had to be a lot of fast footwork to prevent a special election on whether Ohio voters would approve a loan to match the \$200,000 Governor Davey was getting with such ease from the federal government.

The point is that the constitution of Ohio requires that before the state government shall commit the state to any debt exceeding \$750,000. It must be approved by a referendum.

Election Not Wanted

Neither Governor Davey nor the administration in Washington wanted any such election. They remembered the enthusiasm with which the Rhode Island voters had rejected loans the federal government was seeking to force Rhode Island to make—to be spent with larger contributions from the federal treasury, which did not have to be repaid and they did not want a repetition.

So far as Governor Davey was concerned, he wanted the federal gift of \$200,000 so he wanted the state to borrow its share. He wanted to pose in the role of having brought home the bacon. He was not averse to showing the folks in Ohio that Washington had to come across for him even if he had threatened to put Harry Hopkins in jail, and had to throw in some minor compliments for good measure.

So far as the New Deal was concerned, it did not want to risk another setback. It was willing to overlook Davey's harsh words, or pay almost any other price, to avoid just that.

So a plan to dodge the plain language of the Ohio constitution was devised. A corporation was set up to handle the expenditures, and this corporation is to borrow the money Ohio normally would get by a bond issue. Of course the taxpayers will have to pay just as much, in interest and sinking fund, as though the state had borrowed the money direct, so it would appear to the unprejudiced outsider that at least the spirit of the constitution of the Buckeye state had been circumvented.

But the really interesting thing about it all is that the New Dealers lacked confidence that the Ohio voters would approve the project, even though the federal government was paying more than half of its cost.

Fight Not Over

The Roosevelt anti-utility fight is not over. The inclusion of what is generally admitted to be the death sentence in the utility holding company bill did not mark the end of the administration's drive against the electric business.

In the very near future another blast is coming, which will hit not only the utilities themselves, but the bankers who, according to New Dealers, skimmed off the cream, leaving just skimmed milk for the stock and bondholders, while piling up a capitalistic pyramid on which the customers have to pay "extortionate" rates.

It has been whispered around New Deal circles for some months now that the next slap at the utilities would be on their alleged costs of distribution. In fact, figures have been mentioned in connection with it, that a billion dollars is being wrung from users of electricity every year, the New Dealers say, due to what they insist are perfectly defensible elements of cost in distribution.

Hence the first blast will be—or at least, is expected to be—the opening gun of a fight for rate reductions estimated at half a billion a year for the country.

Most of the attack will be on the interest charges figured as part of the expense of distribution. Obviously, a very large part of the cost of distributing electricity, once it has been brought to a city line, is the original cost of laying the conduits, stringing the wires through them, erecting the transformer stations, etc. To do this work in the first place the electric companies borrowed the money.

It is the cost of that money that is the milk of the coconut in the argument about to start. Private companies in the electric business did not get their money very cheaply, from present standards, though they fared better than some other lines of business. But if the actual money received in the treasury of the utilities companies, and the actual amount of bond interest paid on it is computed, the rate is much higher than appears, on the average, on the engraved certificates.

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Site Selected for New United States Mint



UNCLE SAM's old mint in San Francisco, at Fifth and Mission streets, is out of date, so a new one will be erected on the block pictured here, now occupied by a rock promontory. The site is at the intersection of Duboce and Buchanan streets at Market street, the other sides being bounded by Hermann and Webster streets.

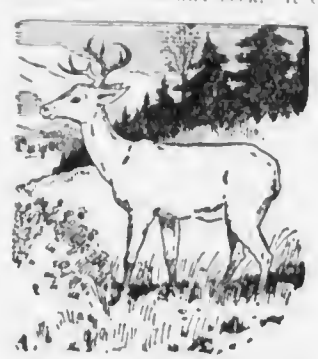
Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

ANOTHER GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK

YOU remember the game of hide and seek. Danny Meadow Mouse played with Buster Bear? You remember what a very dreadful game it was for Danny? But hard as it was for Danny, it didn't begin to be as hard as the game Lightfoot the deer was playing with the hunter in the Green Forest.

In the case of Buster Bear and Danny, the latter had simply to keep out of reach of Buster. As long as Buster didn't get his great paws on Danny the latter was safe. Then, too, Danny is a very small person. He is so small that he can hide under two or three leaves. Whenever he is he is pretty sure to find a hiding place of some sort. His small size gives him advantages in a game of hide and seek. It certainly does. But Lightfoot the Deer is big. He is one of the largest of the people who live in the Green Forest. Being so big, it is not easy to hide.



Lightfoot listened and watched.

Moments ago, a hunter with a terrible gun does not have to get close in order to kill. Lightfoot knew all this as he waited for the coming of the hunter of whom Sammy Jay had warned him. He had learned many lessons in the hunting season of the year before and he remembered every one of them. He knew that to forget even one of them might cost him his life. So, standing motionless behind a tangle of fallen trees, Lightfoot listened and watched.

Presently over in the distance he heard Sammy Jay screaming, "Thief, thief, thief!" A little sigh of relief escaped Lightfoot. He knew that that screaming of Sammy Jay was a warning to tell him where the hunter was. Knowing just where the hunter was made it easier for him to know what to do.

A Merry Little Breeze came stealing through the Green Forest. It came from behind Lightfoot and danced away towards the hunter with the terrible gun. Instantly Lightfoot began to steal softly away through the Green Forest. He took the greatest care to make no sound. He went in a half circle, stopping every few minutes to

look and listen and test the air with his wonderful nose.

Can you guess what Lightfoot was trying to do?

He was trying to get behind the hunter so that the Merry Little Breezes would bring to him the dreadful man's scent. As long as he could get that scent he would know where the hunter was though he could neither see nor hear him. If he had remained where Sammy Jay had found him, the hunter might have come within shooting distance before Lightfoot could have located him.

So the hunter with the terrible gun walked noiselessly through the Green Forest, stopping with the greatest care to avoid snapping a stick underfoot, searching with keen eyes every thicket

QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am in love with a young lady and asked her to marry me. She said she would marry me if I promised to love her "forever." What shall I do?

Truly yours,

Answer: Don't promise that. You may not live that long.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

There's a man lives next door to me who has a peculiar habit. Every time he reads of a rich man dying he cries for hours. Can you tell me why he cries, as none of the rich men are related to him?

Sincerely,

Answer: That is very simple. You say when a rich man dies, though he is no relative of the rich man, your neighbor cries? He cries because he is not a relative.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

If "time" is money, why don't they make watches and clocks to run fast? Yours truly,

Answer: You guess.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

Is it possible for the government to stop suicides?

Yours truly,

Answer: The only way for the government to stop people from committing suicide is for the government to pass a law making it a capital crime punishable by death.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

How is it that in some apartment houses you will find when they live above the sixth floor married couples haven't any children?

Yours truly,

Answer: That only happens in apartment houses without elevators. People

Do YOU Know—



That cigars a yard long are common among the Indians of the Amazon hinterland? They are inveterate smokers and the long cigars are smoked by the whole tribe, each cigar being passed from mouth to mouth.

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DADA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a giraffe?"

"Jungle stretcher."

© Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

"Football Practice"

By ANNE CAMPBELL

WALTER'S got a grand excuse. When he's late for dinner now. Father says: "Oh, what's the use?" Mother says: "Oh, what's the use?" "You know fellows have to play!" "Why were you so late today?" "Football practice!" Wait will say!

Wish I were as big as he!

When I'm late I get a look. That would stay you! Wait can be late as anything. "Why cook if you're never here?" "Well, wait comes in! Dad says: 'Well! Well!'"

"Football practice!" Wait will yell!

I am proud of Walter, too. Just as Mother is I know. Though she scolds the whole day through. Keeping meals annoys her so! But I notice that a girl follows Wait when he comes in! "Football practice?" ... Hope you win!"

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Two-Piece Frock



This two-piece frock, like a man-tailored suit, is of black jersey tailored with black zebra-striped ribbon. The skirt is white poplin. The skirt trimmed with black velvet. (Four Best & Co.)

of fresh sweet milk, also lukewarm; one teaspoonful of sugar and two tablespoonsful of corn meal, well beaten, pour to make a thick batter. Stir the batter in a well, set over a boiler or warming oven or in water that will keep the mixture at 110 degrees. When the first bubble appears stir down; repeat, leaving the dish uncovered. When the yeast is double its bulk mix with flour to knead. Warm the flour and keep all dishes used warm. Make into loaves, rise again and bake in a moderate oven until well browned. Keeping the bread warm during its whole process of rising is very important. The salt is added in the last mixing, as salt has a tendency to kill the growth of the wild yeast.

Cheese Ring. Take one and one-half pounds of cottage cheese, one teaspoonful of salt, put through a sieve, then add one can of chopped pineapple, one green pepper and two tablespoonsful of celery which has been dissolved in one-fourth of a cupful of cold water. Place in a ring mold and let stand several hours in the ice chest. Turn out on a lettuce bed and surround with alternating canned peaches and pears. In the center place a grapefruit rind filled with mayonnaise.

Baked Carrots. Cut in uniform size and place in a baking dish with salt, a grating of nutmeg or a bit of mace, one-half cupful of sirup, a little vegetable oil or butter and bake until tender. Serve hot.

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Mother's Cook Book

OLD FASHIONED GOOD THINGS

THERE are any number of people who welcome a loaf of the old-fashioned salt rising bread. It is not hard to make if the mixture can be kept warm enough. The following is a reliable recipe:

Salt-Rising Bread. This is such an old-fashioned bread that one has difficulty these days to find a reliable recipe for it. Place in a two-quart bowl one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water, cool to lukewarm. Add one and one-half cupfuls

Corn Roast High Above New York



A CORN roast from corn grown in the vegetable garden on the eleventh floor roof of the RCA building in New York was held in the Gardens of the Nations. The corn was roasted by 12 Girl Scouts over a hunter's fire built by them on a terrace of the gardens. The girls roasted the corn to fulfill one requirement for their cook's badge—the preparation of an outdoor meal. Miss Mary Margaret McBride, nationally known food authority, judged their cooking abilities.

